

Facts:



Health Promotion Unit
Tobacco Use Prevention Program
1-866-726-9926 (toll free)

Costs due to tobacco use

Money — & — People

■ Each pack of cigarettes sold in the United States costs our nation approximately \$7.18 – that is \$3.45 per pack in smoking related diseases and \$3.73 per pack in job productivity lost because of premature death from smoking.¹

■ Missouri attributable expenditures due to smoking for 1998 was \$1.67 billion. More explicitly this figure is broken down to the following expenditures: \$507 million for ambulatory, \$452 million for hospitalizations, \$133 million for prescription drugs, \$466 million for nursing home costs, and \$110 million for other medical costs.²

■ In 2002 dollars, smoking-related illnesses cost \$1.97 billion in Missouri.³

■ Attributable productivity costs to the state of Missouri due to smoking for 2003 was \$2.4 billion.²

■ Estimates show that smoking caused over \$150 billion in annual-health related economic losses, in the U.S., from 1995-1999 including over \$81.9 billion in mortality-related productivity losses (average for 1995-1999) and \$75.5 billion in excess medical expenditures in 1998.¹

■ Economic costs of smoking are estimated to be about \$3,391.00 per smoker per year.¹

■ Missouri smokers die, on the average, 13.2 years earlier than non-smokers.⁴

■ 9,475 smokers died from tobacco-related diseases in 2003.² Another 1,200 die annually from exposure to secondhand smoke.⁵

■ 147,751 Missouri youth under age 18 are projected to die from smoking.⁶

■ Exposure to secondhand smoke is especially harmful to children. It has been found to be a cause for Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, low birth weight, acute lower respiratory tract infections [pneumonia and bronchitis], asthma, and middle ear infections.⁷

■ Health related costs due to smoking during pregnancy affects over 13,800 births each year.⁸

■ 32 infants died in 2003 in Missouri due to maternal smoking during pregnancy.²

■ In the U.S., a drop of 1 percent in smoking prevalence among pregnant smokers would result in 1,300 less low birth weight live births and save \$21 million dollars in direct medical costs.⁸

■ In the U.S., a drop of 1 percent in the smoking prevalence would result in 924 fewer hospitalizations for heart attack and 538 fewer hospitalizations for stroke, saving over \$44 million dollars.⁹

(continued, next pg.)

References:

¹Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Annual Smoking-Attributable Years of Potential Life Lost, and Economic Costs –United States, 1995-1999. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report 2002; 51(14):300-303.

²Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Smoking-Attributable Mortality, Morbidity and Economic Costs (SAMMEC) in Missouri, Unpublished data. July, 2005.

³Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids. State Tobacco-Prevention Spending vs. Tobacco Industry Marketing. www.tobaccofreekids.org. August 9, 2005.

⁴Focus...Smoking-Attributable Mortality in Missouri 2000. Missouri Monthly Vital Statistics. December 2002, Vol. 36, No. 10.

⁵Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, The Toll of Tobacco in Missouri, 2004.

⁶Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Sustaining State Programs for Tobacco Control: Data Highlights 2004. www.cdc.gov.

⁷Health Effects of Exposure to Environmental Tobacco Smoke, September, 1997, California Environmental Protection Agency

⁸Pregnancy-Related Benefits and Cost Savings from Raising Cigarette Taxes. Available at: <http://tobaccofreekids.org/research/factsheets/pdf/0158.pdf>.

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⁸Lightwood JM, Phibbs CS, Glantz SA. Short-term health and economic benefits of smoking cessation: low birth weight. Pediatrics 1999; 104(6):1312-20.

⁹Lightwood JM, Glantz SA. Short-term economic and health benefits of smoking cessation: myocardial infarction and stroke. Circulation 1997; 96(4):1089-96.

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